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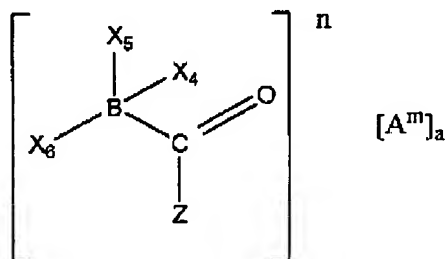
Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-9. (cancelled).

10. (currently amended) A method for preparing transition metal carbonyl complexes, the method comprising:
_____ wherein using a compound of Claim 2 the following formula is used as the a CO source
and optionally as the a reducing agent, wherein:



X₄ is -H;

X₅ and X₆ are substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of -H, -NH_xR_y and R, wherein x and y are integers and x + y = 3, wherein R is bound by a carbon atom to the nitrogen or boron, respectively;

Z is -OH, -OH₂, -OR or -NHR, wherein R is bound by a carbon atom to the nitrogen or oxygen, respectively;

A is a cation selected from hydrogen and an alkali or alkaline earth metal;

n is 0, -1 or -2; and

a and m are independently 0, +1 or +2.

11. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the transition metal in the transition metal carbonyl complex is selected from the groups V-B to VIII-B metals.

12. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the transition metal in the transition metal carbonyl complex is selected from the group consisting of Vanadium (V), Chromium (Cr), Molybdenum (Mo), Tungsten (W), Manganese (Mn), Technetium (Tc), Rhenium (Re), Iron (Fe), Ruthenium, (Ru), Osmium (Os), Cobalt (Co), Rhodium (Rh), Iridium (Ir) and Nickel (Ni).

13-15. (cancelled).

16. (previously presented) A method for the preparation of borano carbonate, comprising the steps of:

- a) reacting BH_3 -THF or an adduct thereof in THF or a mixture of THF and an organic aprotic solvent with CO to generate H_3BCO ;
- b) passing the H_3BCO thus generated through a cold solution of a hydroxide with a mono or dikationic counter ion and a lower alkyl C_{1-5} alcohol; and
- c) after a suitable reaction time, heating the alcoholic solution to precipitate the borano carbonate.

17. (previously presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the adduct is $\text{H}_3\text{B}(\text{Et}_2\text{O})$.

18. (currently amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the hydroxide is selected from the group consisting of potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide ~~or~~ and tetraalkyl ammonium hydroxide.

19. (currently amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the ~~aliphatic~~ alcohol is selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol and isopropanol.

20-24. (cancelled).

25. (new) The method of claim 10, further comprising making a solution comprising the compound and a protic solvent.

26. (new) The method of claim 25, further comprising heating the solution, wherein the heating of the solution comprises releasing carbon monoxide.

27. (new) The method of claim 10, further comprising making a solution comprising the compound and a Lewis acid.

28. (new) The method of claim 27, further comprising heating the solution, wherein the heating of the solution comprises releasing carbon monoxide.

29. (new) The method of claim 10, further comprising making a solution comprising the compound and water.

30. (new) The method of claim 29, further comprising heating the solution, wherein the heating of the solution comprises releasing carbon monoxide.

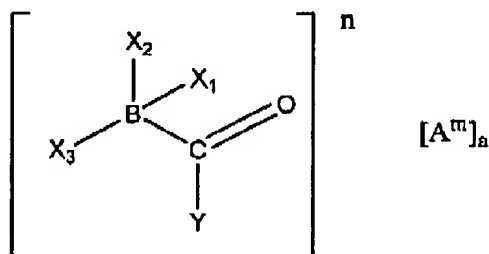
31. (new) The method of claim 10, wherein n is -1 or -2, m is +1 or +2, and $m+n$ is equal to zero.

32. (new) The method of claim 10, wherein $(a \times m) + n$ is equal to zero.

33. (new) The method of claim 10, wherein at least one of X_5 and X_6 is $-H$.

34. (new) A method for preparing transition metal carbonyl complexes, the method comprising:

using a compound of the following formula as a CO source and as a reducing agent,



wherein X1, X2 and X3 are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of Lewis bases and hydrides, and Y is a sigma donating group.

35. (new) The method of claim 34, further comprising mixing the compound with a protic solvent or a Lewis acid.

36. (new) The method of claim 34, further comprising making an aqueous solution comprising the compound.

37. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein:

A is a cation selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkalis and alkaline earth metals;

n is 0, -1 or -2;

m is 0, +1 or +2;

a is 0, +1 or +2; and

(a x m) + n is equal to zero.

38. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein the compound is:

a borane carbonate compound in which X1, X2 and X3 are -H, and Y is -OH2;

a corresponding salts of the mono- or dideprotonated borane carbonate $[\text{H}_3\text{BCO}_2]^{2-}$;

a borane amino acid in which X1 is NH3, X2 and X3 are -H, and Y is -OH; or

a corresponding salt of the monodeprotonated ammine borane carbonate $[(\text{NH}_3)\text{H}_2\text{BCO}_2]^-$.

39. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein the compound is an alkylated borane amino acid in which X_1 is $-NH_xR_y$ with $x+y=3$, wherein R is alkyl or aryl and is bound by a carbon atom to the nitrogen, X_2 and X_3 are $-H$, and Y is $-OH$.

40. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein X_1 is an organic substituent bound by a carbon atom to boron, X_2 and X_3 are $-H$, and Y is $-OH_2$.

41. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

boranocarbonate derivatives selected from the group consisting of $[H_3B-COOH_2]$, $[H_3B-COOH]M$, $[H_3B-COO]M_2$ and $Na[H_3B-COOCH_3]$, wherein M is an alkali cation;

boranocarbonates selected from the group consisting of $Na[H_3B-CONHCH_3]$ and $M[H_3B-CONH_2]$, wherein M is an alkali cation;

amine-boranocarbonates selected from the group consisting of $[H_3N-BH_2-COOH]$, $[H_3N-BH_2-COO]Li$, $[(CH_3)_3N-BH_2-COOH]$, $[(CH_3)_2NH-BH_2-COOH]$, $[(CH_3)_2NH-BH_2-COO]Li$ and $[(CH_3)_2NH-BH_2-COOCH_3]$; and

amine-boranocarbonates selected from the group consisting of $[H_3N-BH_2-CONH_2]$ and $[(CH_3)_2NH-BH_2-CONHC_2H_5]$.